

The Globe Republican

N. B. KLAINE, Publisher.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The state bank of Belleville has opened for business. It is a new bank. The Fort Scott sugar plant is being changed into a syrup plant. The work has been going on for six months.

Leavenworth coal miners threaten a strike on September 1 if their pay is not raised. About 900 men are affected.

Lawrence Boyington, assistant coach at Cornell university, is to coach the Kansas University football team this fall.

The work being done by the Santa Fe in straightening its tracks and reducing its grades is going on upon a large scale.

There is an increasing demand for contracts for Kansas hay. The crop is short from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

Judge Otis, of Atchison, estimates Senator Ingalls' wealth at \$250,000. It is said that he left his estate to Mrs. Ingalls.

Automobile races will be a part of the entertainment prepared for the good roads congress in Topeka on September 25.

Governor Stanley has appointed J. D. S. Riggs, president of Ottawa University, as a member of the state board of education.

W. J. Turner, one of the marines killed in Pekin, was a Topeka boy. During the Spanish war he served on the Indiana.

Ray Simpson, a 10-year-old boy, is plowing the wheat stubble on the home farm for another crop. He has no assistance.

A Mulvane man who deeded his property to his children, is said to have appealed to the courts for aid in obtaining food.

Mrs. Henry Hewitt was found dead in her bed at her home in Marshall county, in which she and her husband had resided for 40 years.

A company of volunteers is being raised in Leavenworth to go to the Orient. They offer to go as United States or Kansas volunteers.

Civil service examinations are appointed at Parsons October 10; Wichita October 1 and 23; Topeka, September 28; Salina October 10 and 23.

The Fort Scott log rolling was called off by the executive committees on account of failure to get rates from the railroads which they wanted.

It is said that 8,000 people assembled at Wetmore, from Nemaha, Brown and Jackson counties, at the annual Modern Woodmen logrolling on August 23.

If Hutchinson's new ordinance is valid it will cost telegraph companies about \$600 a year, the Bell Telephone company \$1,000 and the express companies \$100 a year each.

William Jones, a negro who confessed stealing a watch, was chased by the city marshal of Newton, and, refusing to stop on the marshal's command, was shot in the leg.

A Hutchinson dispatch says that I. P. Campbell and Claude Duval have joined in asking that a new convention be held in the Seventh district to name a candidate for congress.

Some of the creameries are getting out of butter to fill orders. The shrinkage of the dairies on account of continued dry and hot weather is the cause. The weather, however, is improving.

Secretary Coburn told the National Agricultural Congress, assembled at Colorado Springs, that Kafir corn, alfalfa and the soy bean must revolutionize the agriculture of the semi-arid plains.

The First congressional district has 213,839 population; a net gain 5,148. The Second 227,292; net gain 2,308. The Third 227,562; net gain 9,496; the Fourth 183,688; gain 3,403; the Fifth 171,853; gain 4,807; the Sixth 168,424; gain 11,232; the Seventh 252,030; gain 17,345.

Mrs. Helen Lampkin, of Chillicothe, Mo., and her husband, both under 20 years old, were traveling towards Nebraska in a wagon, when she was attacked with typhoid fever and died at Abilene. They were very poor.

Of course it was a Kansas soldier who scaled the wall of Pekin, took up the end of the rope and his comrades climbed the rope. He enlisted in Wichita April 15, 1890. He first enlisted in Vermont in 1898. His name is Calvin S. Titus, and while in Wichita he belonged to the Salvation army.

W. E. Hart, president of the National Association of Accountants, is organizing Kansas bookkeepers. The object is technical education, the exchange of ideas and the maintenance of an employment bureau.

Congressman Bowersock, of Lawrence owned the mill at Galena which was swallowed by the earth on the South Side mining ground. A large force was at work, but the men were warned by the cracking noise in the earth beneath them and escaped. The mill alone cost \$8,000.

The Twenty-third Kansas held their reunion in Topeka, August 22-23.

A three days reunion of old settlers at Westmoreland commenced August 20.

The Woodmen's logrolling at Winfield brought about 10,000 people together.

Ellsworth county is seriously discussing the establishing of a county high school.

The Union Pacific is putting down gumbo ballast at the rate of half a mile a day.

Seward county is mainly used for pasturage. For cattle the county has few equals.

The Frisco line was the first to make a rate for the Wichita logrolling on September 5.

A special train went from Topeka to carry attendants at the funeral of ex-Senator Ingalls.

The Lola Portland Cement company pays out \$2,500 to its employees every Saturday night.

The bank at Bushton paid out \$65,000 on checks for wheat between July 14 and August 10.

A fresh raid on Topeka jointists on the day before the Bryan notification, broke up 40 of them.

Harper county has voted for \$42,500 in bonds for the Orient railroad, by a majority of about 175.

Three persons were injured by runaways among attendants at a picnic in Nortonville last week.

John Erickson, of Sumner county, threshed 35 bushels of wheat to the acre off of bottom land.

Good rains are reported as having fallen August 25 in McPherson, Montgomery and Coffey counties.

Chas. Roberts was arrested at Williamsburg charged with killing a harvest hand in Western Kansas.

A Wichita firm is prepared to store a thousand tons of hay and is now receiving several carloads every day.

Wamego township in Pottawatomie county, has but three pieces of land advertised in the delinquent tax list.

Judge Frank Price, who left the short grass country and moved to Sandusky, Ohio, is preparing to come back.

A bank at La Crosse paid out on wheat checks in the first nine days of August \$70,992; and the rush had only begun there.

Thos. Scates, register of the Dodge City land office, has formed a partnership with Mike Sutton in the law business, taking the place of Judge Madison in the firm.

Farmers about Andale have organized a bank and are building a brick bank building. The capital of \$5,000 and a guarantee fund of \$1,250 have already been paid in.

A conductor on a German railway told a Newton man who is in Europe that his wages were 20 cents a day and that he had been trying to save enough to take him back to Kansas, but had to give it up.

A four-year-old daughter of Wm. Rhodes, near Maize, was playing about a box upon which was laid a piece of railroad rail, weighing 150 pounds. She tugged at the rail until it fell from the box and upon her, striking her across the body. She lived only a few hours.

The people of Kansas City, Kas., are pleased with the census, which places its population at 51,418. This is but 500 less than was claimed by the Mercantile club. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 people whose earnings are made in the city but who live in additions not in the corporate limits.

The Frisco railroad has made arrangements to run a special train to Wichita from Columbus, Kansas, on September 5, the date of the annual logrolling of the Woodmen of the World in that city.

Miss Bessy Capper, a sister of Arthur Capper, and Superintendent H. S. Myers, of the public schools of Garnett, are married. The bride has been a teacher in the state deaf and dumb school at Olathe. Rev. S. B. McGrew, who united the bride's parents 39 years ago, officiated.

Senator Ingalls held two life insurance policies for \$10,000 each. They were fifteen payment policies which were taken December 23, 1885.

Prisoners in Western Kansas are too smart to stay in jail, it would seem. Every few days officers in the eastern part of the state are notified that prisoners have escaped.

According to the assessors' returns of Kansas Galena made the largest gain in population, Iola made the next largest gain, 2,041, and Wichita the next largest gain, 1,780.

Hall's Summit suffered from two fires, one in town burning a general store and a grocery store. Other buildings were saved by hard work. The other was a big barn outside of town with its contents, including 1,500 bushels of corn.

Jas. Wallace, a farmer across the Missouri river from Leavenworth, was killed by Dr. Arrington in a quarrel over a line fence. The doctor drove to Leavenworth, but soon went back over the river and took his little daughter and skipped out.

How the Farmers' Alliance Was Worked.

Wonder if the members of the once powerful Farmers' Alliance ever reflect upon the scheme by which democratic politicians, assisted by allies inside the alliance, worked them till the alliance ceased to be a danger? It is a story of most devilish perfidy. Never, in any age or any land, has there been more dastardly betrayal of confiding people by the leaders they trusted and believed to be truth. Aye, some who are even yet believed to be true, because their treachery has never been fully revealed. We propose to show this treason, chiefly as it relates to Kansas, and for whatever statements here made, for which there are public facts as confirmation, we have the statements of men and women who have been in the ranks of the alliance all these years and are there yet or who have been near the populist throne since 1892. For there has been a populist throne in Kansas. It exists to-day and is still occupied by the same monarch who long ago "Withdrew his slimy way to place and power."

In 1890 there was a great uprising of the alliance in Kansas. Col. Polk and Congressman Livingston, from the sunny south, came to Kansas and urged the alliance to take political action as an independent party. The farmers of Kansas did it, and there was a landslide against the republican party alone. But in the southland the alliance stood solidly with the democratic party, which, in the south, is the party of aristocrats such as would make England's nobility seem "the plain people" by contrast. Then came "conferences" and then the organization of the "Citizens' Alliance," which let in the politicians of the cities, then an alliance with the Knights of Labor, which let in some more politicians, and then came a call for a national convention to organize a new political party. The convention was held at Omaha in July, 1892. Whatever may be a man's political views, he cannot avoid admiring the grandeur of that convention so far as many of its delegates were concerned. They endured privations to get there and launch the new party from which they hoped the noblest results. The spirit of the convention was almost divine in its loftiness, however great may have been the practical mistakes and the delusion. Emerson has said truly that "every great and commanding moment in history has been the triumph of some enthusiasm," and there are republicans who are republicans still who were fairly swept off their feet by that magnificent spectacle of devotion to a cause believed to be right and even holy. These republicans are glad now that they were held back by party ties, for the treason of the managers of that grand convention was as devilish as the sentiment of the mass of delegates was divine. Remember that the national democratic convention had already been held and Cleveland nominated, so that the Omaha convention had in view, when it spoke of "the controlling influences dominating both these parties," the democratic as well as the republican party of that very year, and with the candidates then nominated by them with this fact recalled, read this part of the preamble of the Omaha platform:

"We have witnessed, for more than a quarter of a century, the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver, and the oppression of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires."

There were plenty of republicans in that convention. Most of the earnest delegates were republicans who had gone with the alliance. But they still loved their old party and glorified in its history and grand achievements. Does any one suppose they would have consented to that indictment if it had been against their own party alone? Would you have remained an hour with the new party if you had suspected that within 24 hours the leaders would accept the democratic party as an ally and unite with it for the sole purpose of using the new party, born in the midst of enthusiasm, for defeating the republican party and without a care for the measures proposed in the new platform? Walter Q. Gresham was proposed by some dedicated republican delegates as the candidate for president. But that was not according to the programme of the leaders, and a committee managed to report Gresham's declination. Gen. J. B. Weaver, the expert new-party killer, was thereupon made the nominee. Scarcely had the echoes died out of the convention hall when Weaver and his trusted lieutenants, one of whom was from Kansas, were negotiating with the democratic managers to betray the new party into the hands of the democrats—one of the awful old parties so bitterly denounced by the preamble of the Omaha platform. Soon afterward, the Kansas state democratic convention declined to nominate electors or a state ticket, and this example was followed in certain other republican states. Why?

Because if these states could be induced to vote for Weaver they would be lost to the republicans and Cleveland would win. Not a single democratic state, not a solitary southern state, gave its electoral vote to Weaver. This was reserved for republican states alone.

Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease went south to campaign together. They were mobbed. Mrs. Lease was treated with such outrageous indignity as the most abandoned hoodlum of a northern city could scarce be compelled by threats to inflict upon a woman. By whom? By southern democrats, who constitute the "chivalry" of the south. She was excusably indignant, and filled the newspapers with invectives against the southern democrats. Now observe. Although the Kansas democrats had no ticket in the field, they opened headquarters in the office block in Topeka and carried on a regular campaign, billing out speakers, etc. For what? For the Weaver ticket and the state ticket put up by the people's party. There was "close fusion" between Jones, the democratic state chairman, and Briedenthal, the populist state chairman. On the quiet, when the populists were not looking, they worked together. This is capable of proof if it is wanted, but we shall see if it is denied. Well, Weaver and Mrs. Lease, in their returning tour from the south, were due to visit Topeka. Jones, the democratic chairman, protested that Mrs. Lease must not be allowed to speak, because she would be offensive to the democrats and would drive away votes. Drive votes away from what? From the people's party which had, in its platform, bitterly arraigned the democratic party with Cleveland at its head. Jones won. Briedenthal was determined that Mrs. Lease should not speak. Her name was left off the bills to please the democrats. Heavily there were loud cries for Mrs. Lease and the cries swelled into a mighty and irresistible demand which the chairman did not dare ignore. Mrs. Lease came forward, an enraged lioness. A mighty cheer went up and lasted for some minutes. When she could be heard she peeled every inch of cuticle off Briedenthal and Jones and then gave the democratic party such a drubbing as it had never had in Kansas. From that day it was all at the mercy of Mrs. Lease as a regular populist speaker in Kansas campaigns, and Briedenthal did all in his power to keep her still. At one time affidavits were collected to prove that Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease had not been good; but of course these were not for publication, but only for private exhibition to populists who still insisted upon believing in Mrs. Lease. The populist state chairman carried his official ostracism to such an extent that, in 1894, Ed Snow, then state printer, opened his headquarters and billed out Mrs. Lease under his own direction. And he had all the dates she could fill. The demonstration of the Crawford and Cherokee county miners when she spoke at Pittsburg in 1894 was spontaneous and immense. But Briedenthal would have none of her. Gov. Wolfe, of Colorado, spoke at the city park in Topeka in 1894 and Mrs. Lease threatened to be present. Briedenthal did all in his power to keep her from speaking, but when 15,000 people yelled for her, what could he do? She was finally disposed of by the insinuation that she had "sold out to the republicans," and even the amount received was stated—in private, of course; libel suits are inconvenient things sometimes.

When "the first people's party government on earth" began business in January, 1893, it soon became apparent that the democrats had been promised more or less than the exclusion of the tried and true. And from that time to this the people's party has had no independent existence. It has been used by its leaders as a mere feeder for the democratic party. The voters in its ranks have been deluded by one cry or another, but the politicians have schemed and schemed. This year they have grown bold and have disclosed the plan they have worked on since the day the Omaha convention adjourned. We have already witnessed the spectacle of a single convention held by the populists and the democrats, and Mr. Briedenthal schemed to have the two conventions unite at Fort Scott. The Sioux Falls convention was a mere debating society. It passed some resolutions which it called a platform, and then nominated no populist to carry out what it had resolved. The convention was nothing more or less than a formal general assembly of the people's party voters to the democratic party. What is a political party without candidates? The populist party has gone out of business. The democratic party is sole owner of the stock and is to pay all debts of the late firm. The scheme begun after Omaha is to be worked out at Kansas City. The great uprising of "embattled farmers" in 1890 is at an end. The movement was covertly used to build up an organization to withdraw voters in republican states from their allegiance to their party, with the design of slowly dragging them into the democratic party. The scheme has been about worked out, but it has not yet worked the voters. We shall see whether a few schemers can dispose of intelligent American voters as monarchs were once wont to dispose of their subjects by will.

FOR COMMERCIAL FREEDOM.

United States Opposed To Any Division Of Chinese Territory.

VICEROYS WELL DISPOSED.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The first assurances reached here that the powerful Chinese viceroys were disposed to accept the new conditions of affairs in China and would assist in the maintenance of peace. The information came in a dispatch through diplomatic channels and stated that one of the foreign officers had received a telegram from two of the most powerful central viceroys stating that they had intended to give their best efforts to maintain quiet throughout the central portions of China. As this assurance came after the capture of Pekin it is regarded as a favorable sign of disposition of the viceroys, whose authority in the interior is very great. Their course has been watched with much concern by officials, for since Pekin is in a chaotic condition, the most influential authority in the empire is that of the viceroys.

A cabinet officer is authority for the statement that alleged differences among the powers brought on by the reported action of Russia have not disturbed this government in the least and that there is no information in possession of this government that Russia has declared war or that she is pursuing a course in any way different from that of other governments represented in China. Every resource of diplomacy will be exhausted to prevent partition of the empire, and it was said that the diversion of American troops to Manila, already announced by the war department, was practical evidence to the other powers of the good faith of the United States in this matter. Our work in China has been accomplished in large part by the relief of the legations, that of aiding to restore and maintain peace can be accomplished through the troops already on Chinese soil.

This government is in a position to demand commercial freedom in China as a minimum condition of the final settlement in the event of territorial division of the Chinese empire, should that be accomplished. The United States, of course, wants no territory, and it is felt that her rights as to commercial freedom are too clear to be gainsaid by the other nations interested.

The two Kansas Cities.
Kansas City, Aug. 28.—The population of Kansas City, according to the twelfth United States census, of 1900, is 163,752, and that of Kansas City, Kas., 51,418, making a total of 215,170 people on both sides of the state line in Kansas City. The increase over the census of 1890 is 23.39 per cent for Kansas City, Mo., and 34.19 per cent for Kansas City, Kas. These figures are much smaller than those given by a computation based on the city directory. The last directory issued this year, shows the population to have been 211,442 in Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita Mountains Never Surveyed.
Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 28.—The allotting agents of the Kiowa and Comanche country are experiencing a great deal of trouble on account of the destruction of the corner stones and the land marks made by the surveyors. The country was surveyed in 1872 and was re-surveyed in 1899, all but the mountains, which have never been surveyed. So few of the marks are left that the agents find it almost impossible to mark of the allotments.

Stole Red Hot Gold.
Helena, Mont., Aug. 28.—Thieves stole \$5,000 worth of gold from the assay office of the Jay Gould cyanide plant. The gold was in a retort, and represented a two weeks' clean-up of R. A. Harsh's cyanide mill. The amalgam was red hot when taken from the office, having just come off the furnace. There is no clue to the thieves.

Boxers May Attack Pekin.
Washington, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Taku states that the Chinese troops and Boxers who had gathered at Yan Yuen were about to attack the foreign forces at Pekin and Japanese and Russian cavalry were expected to encounter them on the 20th. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, some 9,000 strong, with fifteen guns, are advancing forward from Shan Tung to make a rear attack on the allies. This is not generally regarded as serious, as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

Mail Carrier Disappears.
Abilene, Kas., Aug. 28.—H. Lehman, mail carrier from Abilene to Holland, is missing. He secured a substitute during harvest, and on Monday started from his brother's in North Dickinson county to resume his work. He has not been heard of since. He has been attending a Fire Brand meeting in North Dickinson recently, and the preachers, having had some difficulty, gave up their work and departed. He may have gone with them when they left.

Fasting Animals.
A horse will live twenty-five days without solid food, merely drinking water. A bear will go for six months without food. A serpent in confinement has been known to refuse food for twenty-one months.

From War to Peace.
Two cannon from the Civil War are to be melted and cast into a statue representing peace. What a contrast—as great in a way as the change Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring about in the health of any who use it. It cures constipation, dyspepsia or weak kidneys. Try it.

Riding "Bike" to Sea Bottom.
Daniel M. Nilloch, an American diver, undertook to ride a bicycle at the bottom of the sea a few years ago. In his heavy diving dress, weighing over 200 pounds, he was lowered into twenty feet of water, and rode the machine for a considerable distance.

Burglar's Good Manners.
Among other things a burglar at a Sydenham house recently took a bath. Then he took breakfast and afterward his departure, gleaming the word "Thanks" spelled out in cherry stores on the window sill.—London Express.

Palace Car for Dogs.
In England a sort of special palaco, car has been built for dogs. Each dog will have a species of loose box constructed on highly luxurious and hygienic principles, provided with running water, elegantly nickled food receptacles and even thick and velvet mats to lie down upon, while plate-glass windows will allow them to admire the landscape.

Low Rate Excursions, via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.
To points in the West, Southwest, and Southeast, at half-rates (plus \$2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2nd and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of the above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Shoot at Moving Targets.
Movable targets of a new sort have been invented for the use of the German army. These targets are propelled toward the marksmen at full speed to represent a cavalry charge, being run on rollers, the motive power supplied by horses which are started at a gallop after being attached to the target ropes. The soldiers thus learn to gauge distance and its variations with great accuracy.

British Guinea for Settlement.
With a view of relieving some of the congested districts of India, British authorities are considering the question of opening up British Guinea as a field for immigration. It is hoped that some entire Hin-doo communities may be induced to settle in the South American possession, where the climate and soil would combine to give the strangers a much better living than they have hitherto known.

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years."

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief."

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation."

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters." MISS EDNA ELLIS, High Springs, Ohio.

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